

PROOF FOR TWO CENTS.

If You Suffer With Your Kidneys and Back Write to This Man.

G. W. Winney, Medina, N. Y., invites kidney sufferers to write to him.

To all who enclose postage he will reply, telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him after he had doctored and had been in two different hospitals for eighteen months, suffering intense pain in the back, lameness, twinges when stooping or lifting, languor, dizziness and rheumatism.

"Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mr. Winney, "I weighed 143. After taking 10 or 12 boxes I weighed 162 and was completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Graduation Days. Mary's heliotrope-scented essay is hidden away with the other treasures of mother's pride. The framed diploma considered by her the ideal of pictorial prettiness are no doubt relegated to the attic by a generation which thinks it has better taste in decorative art; the bruising struggle of life has driven the conjugation of "amo" out of John's head, while Mary has become matronly of figure and matter of fact of mind, but it would be well for Mary and John and the army they represent to review seriously each year with their children the high ideals about which they so loftily preached on their own graduation days.—Boston Traveler.

29 Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Greatest Trouble in Business.

The most troublesome item in business, says a writer in the World's Work, is the regulation of the selling expense. For an illustration, an article sells at \$300. As a rule, \$100 of that represents the manufacturing cost; \$100 goes for profits and accounting; and the remaining \$100 is absorbed in the expense of selling.

The author takes the ground that the \$200 devoted to material labor, profits and accounting is in the nature of a fixed charge, while the \$100 spent for selling is in the nature of a psychological impulse. That is to say, it is of a highly notional character, and is constantly threatening the other two-thirds of outlay.

Here the writer makes a most interesting statement. He says one can buy an article manufactured in the United States cheaper in Argentina than he can in New York City. This is because the expense of selling is so much greater in New York. There, office rent, salaries, advertising, assistants, etc., are added to the manufacturer's expenses, and these items are so much greater there than in Argentina.

So the regulating of the selling expense is today the greatest problem in trade.—Ohio State Journal.

Royal Wit.

A pleasant tale is now being told of the British king and his tactful grace in administering a rebuke. Not long ago he attended a garden fete at a house more remarkable for its lavish hospitality than for its observance of British social traditions; and among the guests, to his surprise, he encountered Poole, the famous tailor. This latter gentleman appeared to be both disturbed and disgruntled.

"Oh, your majesty," groaned he, "what a mixed company! I look about me and I see tea magnates, and American millionaires, and upstart politicians, and nobodies without number. What is society coming to, when a house of this kind invites such a mixture!"

The king smiled and puffed thoughtfully at his cigar. "Well, Mr. Poole," said he blandly, after a pause, "at least we must be thankful that we have included you and he!"—Lippincott's.

DIFFERENT NOW. Athlete Finds Better Training Food.

It was formerly the belief that to become strong, athletes must eat plenty of meat.

This is all out of date now, and many trainers feed athletes on the well-known food, Grape-Nuts, made of wheat and barley, and cut the meat down to a small portion, once a day.

"Three years ago," writes a Michigan, "having become interested in athletics, I found I would have to stop eating pastry and some other kinds of food."

"I got some Grape-Nuts and was soon eating the food at every meal. I found that when I went on the rack, I felt more lively and active."

"Later, I began also to drink Grape-Nuts in place of coffee and the way I gained muscle and strength on this diet was certainly great. On the day of a field meet in June I weighed 124 pounds. On the opening of the football season in Sept., I weighed 140."

"I attributed my fine condition and good work to the discontinuation of improper food and coffee, and the using of Grape-Nuts and Postum, my principal diet during training season being Grape-Nuts."

"Before I used Grape-Nuts I never felt right in the morning—always kind of 'out of sorts' with my stomach. But now when I rise I feel good, and after a breakfast largely of Grape-Nuts and cream, and a cup of Postum, I feel like a new man."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Farm

Pigs of Large Frame.

Grow the pigs with large frame. This requires bone and muscle making feeds—alfalfa pasture, fresh, clean drinking water and just a little corn. On this diet the pig will have strong bone and large frame and be in the very best condition for taking on fat quickly and cheaply when you are ready to give him a fattening ration.—Farmers' Home Journal.

For Most Profit.

Cut out all the intermediates you can, and sell your product direct to the consumer, if possible. The scale of profitable disposition of dairy products is as follows, beginning with the least profitable:

Home-made butter, with skim-milk fed on farm. Whole milk sold to condenser. Whole milk sold to creamery. The use of hand separator, with cream collected by creamery, and fresh, warm skim-milk fed on the farm. Milk and cream shipped for city consumption. The retail milk route, selling the milk direct to consumers.—H. A. Bereman, in the American Cultivator.

Demand For Good Horses.

Farmers must take to breeding good horses. Such are not only needed on the farms, but it is as easy to raise a good horse which will sell at a long price as it is to raise a scrub for which there is no market. The demand for heavy horses was never better than at present, and it is likely to increase rather than to decrease.

The population is centralizing in large cities. These naturally become the great distributing centres, and with increase in distribution comes increase in the demand for heavy dray horses so extensively used in such distribution. This means, therefore, that the breeding of such horses is an entirely safe venture on the part of those who will take it up on intelligent lines. Those who engage in it need not be harassed by fear that they are putting their money into a plant that will soon become useless because of depreciation in the price of horses. The great mistake in rearing horses for dray uses lies in the fact that they are too lacking in weight. Any number of horses can be bred which weigh between 1300 and 1400 pounds. The number is not large that weigh more than 1500 pounds, and yet it is the latter class that is most wanted.—Farmer's Advocate.

Fertilizer For Corn.

As I am a reader of your valuable paper and seeing an item of great importance to the farmer in regard to fertilizing of corn, will say, on account of not getting a stand of clover two years ago I purchased an attachment for my plunger for the purpose of using commercial fertilizer and applied in the hill about eighty-five pounds to the acre, and so well pleased with the result that I will try it again this season. My farm is of a clay timber land and considered rather poor land. I have been raising from forty to fifty bushels per acre for the past six years on clover sod, but last year with the addition of fertilizer I raised better than sixty bushels per acre of good corn. Now there is a difference in the quality of fertilizer, I prefer the best, as it is the cheapest in the end. Of course, it costs more per ton, but we get less ground stone in the better quality. Some will tell you if you commence using it you have to keep it up. Now that is all bosh. Of course, a farmer should raise clover by all means. Clover seed will never be so high but what it will pay to sow it. I paid \$25 per ton for my fertilizer.—W. H. Wilson, in the Indiana Farmer.

How to Test the Acidity of Soils.

Supposed corrective treatments are often given to soils supposed to be acid, when as a matter of fact an opposite treatment may be required. A recipe given by the Department of Agriculture for determining soil acidity is as follows:

Boil for a half hour a sample of the soil to be tested in a small quantity of water, say a quart. Allow it to settle, and when perfectly clear, pour off the water into a white dish and test it with both blue and red litmus paper. These papers can be procured from any drug store for a few cents. If the soil is acid, the blue litmus paper will turn red. If it is alkaline, the red litmus paper will turn blue. Ten minutes should be allowed in the water for the litmus paper to change color. If at the end of that time there is no change, then the soil is neutral—neither acid nor alkaline. It should be understood that such a test as this is not a determination of whether or not a soil needs lime. The question of liming of soil is still a mooted subject. Much evidence has been presented to prove that liming of soil has been most beneficial when the soil was in no sense—ur. If, however, the soil does show strong acidity by the litmus or other positive tests, it is safe to say that liming will be beneficial.

Saccharine Feeds the Latest.

The history of the manufactured and balanced saccharine feed is a short one. The man who left the farm ten years ago and plunged into other lines, forgetting his former occupation, smiles with incredulity when he picks up a farm or feed journal and sees "Molasses Feeds" advertised and discussed. But the up-to-date farmer, dairyman and feeder already understand the value of molasses or saccharine feeds. The overwhelming demand for such feeds prove this. But the very fact that this demand is so great has produced conditions in the manufacture of saccharine feeds of which feeders should be informed and of which they should make a note. Demand will induce a supply of some kind, and where the demand increases rapidly, the supply is very liable to be inferior to what it would be were the demand limited to sell strictly on superior merit. This rapidly growing demand for saccharine feeds has induced scores of manufacturers to place such feeds on the market under various names, and with almost as various ingredients. Analyses of many of these feeds reveal the fact that they contain a large amount of indigestible matter that is not even legitimate or healthy roughage; in fact, much of it is absolutely injurious to the stock. Oat hulls, rice hulls, weed seeds and other matter of neutral or harmful character have been found in large proportions by the experimental departments of animal industry in the various States.—Epitomist.

Money in Horses.

Nor were the Morgan horses the only noted horses in New England. The farmers of Maine were sufficiently adventurous and enterprising to secure in earliest times a son of the renowned imported Messenger, who elevated the horse stock of the State to a higher level, and left his mark that is clearly in evidence to-day, although sadly lowered by indifference and neglect. General Knox was another New England horse that left his mark and made a fortune for his owner; the first horse in the country for which the then fabulous amount of \$25,000 was offered and refused. Since his time \$125,000 has been paid for a single horse by a resident of New England to a more enterprising farmer and breeder in a Western State.

A few years back the sale catalogues of an auction firm announcing a sale of valuable blooded stock, contained a map showing Boston as a central point, and including the country within a radius of five hundred miles. From their many previous sales and tabulations they learned, and so published in this catalogue, that seventy-five per cent. of all the fine horses bought, and the long prices paid for them—the kind that sold for one, two, five, ten and fifty thousand and upwards—were bought and paid for by residents within the territory shown. And yet with this great market at their very doors it is unnecessary to ask how much all this profit the New England farmer. And yet we are told by them that horses cannot be profitably raised in New England. Save the mark!—American Cultivator.

Peach Rot.

The peach or plum rot has done a great deal of damage to the fruit crop in Oklahoma. In the summer of 1906 it was very bad on the entire crop. In the summer of 1907 it did a great deal of damage to the early peaches and plums but was not so noticeable on fruit ripening later in the season. This disease is widespread and very well known. It is known by several names as: ripe rot of stone fruits, brown rot of peach and plum, fruit rot, and twig blight. The disease attacks the twigs early in the growing season and causes them to turn dark and shrivel. The leaves also turn dark and wilt. Later in the season, the fungus attacks the fruit. The twigs have not suffered to any considerable extent in Oklahoma from the presence of this disease. It appears shortly before the fruit is ripe and attacks the fruit at this time. The spores of the disease find lodgment on the surface and during moist, warm weather the spores germinate rapidly and the fungus then makes its entrance into the fruit and develops rapidly. Soon after the fungus makes its entrance into the fruit small, brown circular spots appear on the surface. These brown spots go deep into the flesh of the fruit and spread very rapidly over the surface. If the weather is favorable, the entire fruit will be discolored in one or two days, the skin ruptured by many small pimples that throw out large quantities of an ashy gray of dove-colored powder that entirely covers the surface. This powder is the spores of the disease and is easily spread by the wind to neighboring fruit, and there finds lodgment and in a very few days repeats the entire process of destruction. Warm weather is especially favorable to the development of the disease and the early soft-fleshed varieties that mature and ripen during moist warm weather are especially subject to the attacks and are sometimes very difficult to protect from the disease. Spraying the trees with Bordeaux mixture has been found in several States to be entirely effective in protecting the plants from the disease. The trees that have been attacked by the disease should be sprayed before the growth starts in the spring. All the old mummified and rotted fruit that is on the ground under the trees should be gathered and burned.—Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Press Bulletin.

TEN BILLION OF NEWSPAPERS

That Was the Estimated Circulation For the Year 1907.

Facts relating to newspapers and newspaper growth are presented in the current issue of Appleton's Magazine in an article on "The Newspaper As It Is," written by General Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe.

"Statistics of American newspapers, giving the number in each State," says General Taylor, "were first compiled in 1810, when there was a total of 366 papers of all kinds in the country. Of these only 25 were dailies, 36 were semi-weeklies, 15 tri-weeklies and 290 were weeklies. Of the 25 dailies 6 were published in New York, only one of which, the Evening Post, survives under its original title. The latest available figures show that there were in the United States in 1907 a total of 21,535 newspapers, reviews and such, of which 2415 were dailies, 16,238 weeklies, 2665 monthlies and 177 quarterlies."

Other striking figures are those of total newspaper circulation. In 1900 this was 8,168,148,749. These figures showed an increase over 1890 of 74.5 per cent., while the increase between 1880 and 1890 was 126.4 per cent. Basing his conclusions upon these figures General Taylor estimates that the total circulation of the newspapers of the country in 1907 was not less than ten billion copies, while he places the income from sales and advertising at \$200,000,000.

Of the advance of the newspaper as a news conveying agent, General Taylor says that there never was a time when a newspaper reader got so much for his money as now, and he illustrates the point by recalling that in 1851 when America won the cup that has since become so famous, the New York and Boston papers printed only from 250 to 300 words about the event, and this a fortnight after it occurred, while at the present time the papers in these cities devote two or three pages to a cup race.

Similarly, in 1861, one telegraph operator sent out all the press matter from the convention that nominated Lincoln, while at the present time a single company will have over 100 operators employed at a national convention. "Our papers are what the people make them," says General Taylor, speaking of the quality of the matter presented. "The public decides what it wishes to read; the editors and publishers, trained in their business, gather their raw material and work it into the finished product, news, to meet the demand. Controllers of newspapers are often criticised for what they print."

"Journalists have a much heavier responsibility than any other business man. The idle, the self-seeking, the untruthful, the vicious, beguile them at every hand, to use the powerful engine of the press to carry them a little way along their chosen road. The editor must watch unceasingly for these unwelcome passengers and eject them on sight. He appreciates the responsibility of his trust. He reaches his ideal as nearly as he can, and does far more for the morals of the community than he is usually given credit for."

IN CITY BACK YARD.

Space to be Utilized For Purpose of Tobacco Growing. A number of large land owners, whose homes are in the city, have planted tobacco beds in the gardens and back yards of their residences in this city, and will therefore be ready to plant tobacco when the time comes if the State can give them the protection. For obvious reasons the persons who are said to have planted such tobacco beds are anxious that their action shall be kept secret, and it is understood, have enjoined upon their friends and other visitors to their houses not to speak of what they have done, as even with the protection of the police force of a large city their premises might not be safe from depredations, and the stock and buildings on their farms in the country would be open to attack from night riders. Notwithstanding these precautions, it is strongly believed here that such beds have been planted in the city and that the clouds of smoke which have hung over the back premises of a number of city residences have come from burning brush over tobacco beds and not from the ordinary preparations for planting a garden. On account of cutting out the tobacco crop a large crop of hemp will probably be raised in the blue grass region this year, although on account of the scarcity of good seed the crop of hemp will not be so large as it would if the seed were more plentiful.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Screens For Crushing Tin Ores.

In Cornwall experience shows that woven wire screens in the stamps which crush tin ores are better than punched plates. Skat, which has become the rival of bridge, and has displaced it in some circles, is a purely German game and Altenburg is its home. The earliest records on the subject show that it was evolved out of other card games in 1817 by one Hempel, a professor at the Altenburg College.

Canada waters yielded last year about 20,000,000 lobsters, half of which were canned.

CREATES A NEW LANGUAGE.

Bible Society Prints Bible in Tongue Never Before Written.

The American Bible Society announced it has published a translation of a considerable portion of the Scriptures into the Chamorro language. This is the native tongue of about four-fifths of the population of the Island of Guam.

The publication of this volume is practically the creation of a written language for this people, as it is the first time their dialect has been embodied in written form.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, L.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Musical Bed.

Chloral, morphia and the poppy must look to their laurels as aids to "nature's sweet restorer," for, according to a French contemporary, a recent invention promises to banish insomnia. The invention is a musical bed. The sleepless and tired man goes to bed, and with his foot releases a spring which sets a musical box in motion. The apparatus begins to grind out lullabies and melodies, and in a short time the patient is snoring peacefully.—New York Tribune.

TWO CURES OF ECZEMA.

Baby Had Severe Attack—Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Owe Recovery to Cuticura.

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried many doctors to no purpose. Then I procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

Cheap.

The Washington man who was treed by a dead bear understands the feelings of the man who took off his shoes to slip up the stairs quietly and then discovered that his wife wasn't home from her suffrage club.—Cleveland Leader.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Largest Mammal.

The largest of all mammals are not the elephants, but the whale. A large elephant weighs about six tons, but the largest whale reaches the immense weight of 150 tons, and would furnish four carloads of flesh and blubber.

H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Too Many Quail in Colorado.

Their fields so overrun with quail that their crops are being ruined, the farmers of Montrose county have appealed to State Game Commissioner Farr to declare an open season on the birds.

A few years ago a shooting club imported a large number of California quail in Montrose county and the birds have increased to rapidly that they are now said to be a menace to the ranchmen. Thousands of quail settle on a promising field of grain at one time and in a few hours it is completely stripped and valueless.—From the Rico News.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine. Manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ PER BOTTLE. P. N. U. 29, 1908.

WIDOWS under NEW LAW obtained PENSIONS by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

SKREEMER SHOES FOR MEN. The top of a shoe determines its style. It's the part to assure ease and comfort. The difference between SKREEMER shoes and others lies in the fact that they are made on a special, natural foot-form model. They fit evenly, and for that reason are absolutely comfortable. Look for the label. If you do not find these shoes readily, write us for directions how to secure them. FRED. F. FIELD CO., Brockton, Mass.

I AM A MOTHER



How many American women in lonely homes to-day long for this blessing to come into their lives, and to be able to utter these words, but because of some organic derangement this happiness is denied them.

Every woman interested in this subject should know that preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by the use of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Mrs. Maggie Gilmer, of West Union, S. C., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was greatly run-down in health from a weakness peculiar to my sex, when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. It not only restored me to perfect health, but to my delight I am a mother."

Mrs. Josephine Hall, of Bardstow, Ky., writes:

"I was a very great sufferer from female troubles, and my physician failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only restored me to perfect health, but I am now a proud mother."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and urinary catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.



Large Trial Sample WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spend much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps. It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, New York City.



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